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Peoples of Third World, Unite!

Non-Alignment Movement Is Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times

KIM IL SUNG

According to a dispatch from Buenos Aires, the first issue of the Argentine magazine "Guidebook to the Third World" published by the "Technical Press" Publishing House carried on December 16 last year the full text of **"The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times,"** the historic treatise of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Printing the treatise the magazine carried the respectful portrait of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung.

Follows the full text of the treatise:

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Recently a conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned nations was held with success at the Peruvian capital of Lima. Under the motto "Let us unite to achieve liberation!" the conference discussed urgent problems confronting the non-alignment movement and adopted important documents and decisions of historic significance. The conference decided unanimously to admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the non-alignment movement as a full member. This showed that the independent home and foreign policies of the Government of our Republic are in accord with the objectives and ideas of the non-alignment movement and that our country enjoys an active support of the non-aligned countries. The Korean people are very pleased with and warmly welcome the unanimous decision on our country's admission into the non-alignment movement as its full member.

The non-alignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era.

The present era is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Many countries of the world demand independence and an ever-increasing number of peoples are turning out in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This is the main trend of our times that no force can check. The non-alignment movement mirrors this trend of the development of the present era and embodies the lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence.

The non-alignment movement is a powerful movement opposed to the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism and non-aligned countries are strong new-emerging forces standing in confrontation with the reactionary forces of imperialism.

Tremendous are the significance and role of the non-alignment movement in the advancement of world revolution and in international affairs. With the appearance of the non-alignment movement on the stage of history as an independent political force, the international balance of forces has changed fundamentally. The emergence of the non-alignment movement has decisively strengthened the revolutionary forces of the world and greatly weakened the reactionary forces of imperialism.

The non-alignment movement is exerting profound influence on the process of a great change that is taking place in the world now. It is dealing a telling blow at the imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder and accelerating their decline and fall and is giving a powerful inspiration and encouragement to the oppressed people and the peoples of new-emerging forces in their revolutionary struggle.

The expansion and development of the non-alignment movement will hasten the accomplishment of the people's cause of liberation. In the torrent of the non-alignment movement the ruin of imperialism will be precipitated and the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people be further strengthened and developed.

Non-aligned countries must intensify their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Imperialism and colonialism are the root-cause of aggression and war and the main obstacle to the independent development and social progress of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces. The imperialists not only harshly oppressed and exploited non-aligned countries, the new-emerging countries in the past, but have also been persisting in aggression and intervention against those countries since their achievement of national independence and maliciously manoeuvring to plunder and exploit them by neo-colonialist methods. When they cannot achieve their aggressive aims by peaceful means, the imperialists do not even hesitate to perpetrate armed invasion.

Without fighting imperialism, non-aligned countries cannot safeguard their national independence or build a new prosperous society. Only by strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle, can they consolidate national independence, achieve their independent development and attain the objectives of the non-alignment movement successfully.

It is very good that today the non-aligned countries are waging a vigorous joint struggle against all sorts of aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. Non-aligned countries should form a broad anti-imperialist united front in firmer unity and administer blows at the imperialists and colonialists by concerted efforts.

The non-alignment movement demands that every country maintain independence. Independence is the soul of the country and its people. Only when independence is upheld is it possible to defend the dignity and honour of the people, achieve the country's independence and prosperity and develop solidarity and cooperation between states on an equal and solid basis. The non-aligned countries should secure the independent development of their peoples and remain loyal to the ideas of the non-alignment movement by holding fast to independence.

Economic self-support is the material basis of independence. A country which depends on others economically cannot but follow others politically, too. An economically dependent nation can neither escape the destiny as colonial slaves nor do what it wants to do or say what it wants to say. If non-aligned countries are to maintain independence, they must achieve economic self-support by building an independent national economy.

In order to realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement, it is essential to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries. This is the source of the invincibility of the non-alignment movement and a decisive guarantee for the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism.

If non-aligned countries fight in firm unity, they can defeat any imperialism. They should unite to destroy the old international order set up by the imperialists and establish a new international order that will meet the interests of the world's people. The old international order is an outcome of the colonialist system and the main lever of imperialism for its rule, control, exploitation and plunder. It is on the strength of this old international order that the imperialists are trampling underfoot the sovereignty of other nations and plundering the developing countries of their resources. The old international order should be abolished and a new, fair international order be established so that the imperialists can no longer act arbitrarily on the international scene, violate the sovereignty of other nations and plunder them of their resources at will.

Non-aligned countries not only should firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically. Their close economic cooperation is an important solution to the difficult and complicated problems arising in the building of a new society. If non-aligned nations develop diversified economic and technological cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs, they will be able to build an independent national economy and achieve their prosperity without being indebted to great powers.

By firmly uniting themselves politically and closely cooperating in the economic and technological spheres, non-aligned nations should accelerate their independent development and bring earlier the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism.

Upholding the banner of unity, the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a dignified member of the non-alignment movement, will always firmly unite and closely cooperate with other non-aligned countries in accomplishing the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress and make active efforts to strengthen and develop the non-alignment movement.

Today the Korean people are struggling to achieve the historic cause of national reunification, their greatest national desire. The Korean people's struggle to regain the territory and nation usurped by the U.S. imperialists and to reunify the divided country is the main link in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle being waged on a worldwide scale. The non-aligned countries which love justice and peace actively support and encourage our people in their struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression out of south Korea and to reunify the homeland independently and peacefully. This is inspiring our people greatly. The Korean people will definitively chase the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression out of south Korea and achieve the historic cause of national reunification, with the positive support and encouragement of the world's progressive peoples including the peoples of non-aligned countries.

The non-alignment movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, is further expanding and growing in strength each day and advancing triumphantly. Non-aligned countries will wage a vigorous joint struggle against imperialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and thereby realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement and contribute greatly to the cause of world peace and human liberation and will build a world free from imperialism and colonialism and from all forms of aggression and plunder, a peaceful and prosperous new world.

Hail to Fifth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries

The Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries is due to open in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka from August 16 to 19, calling a great attention from the world.

The People's Korea, in the name of 600,000 Korean nationals residing in Japan, extends the warmest congratulation to the summit.

It is reported that more than 85 countries, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a new full-fleged member of the non-alignment movement,—over 65 heads of state and government—will attend the Colombo summit conference.

It is of a great historic significance in developing onto a higher stage the non-alignment movement: It will deal a heavier blow to the reactionary imperialist forces and be a historic convention demonstrating the great advance and victory of the countries of the new-emerging forces which wage a powerful joint struggle for independence and progress.

All Korean nationals, together with their fellow countrymen in the homeland, sincerely wish the fifth summit to achieve a brilliant success in its work and to take positive measures helpful for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the most ardent desire and supreme task of the entire Korean nation, this time, too, as in the past.

The DPRK, the sole legitimate power in the Korean Peninsula able to represent the interests and will of the entire Korean people, was admitted with the unanimous approval, as a full-fledged member, to the non-alignment movement at the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lima, Peru, on August 25, last year.

The DPRK's membership is a shining victory of her anti-imperialist, independent policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people; it is a striking demonstration of its correctness and great vitality.

Korean nationals here, the overseas citizens of the DPRK, enthusiastically welcome our country's membership of the non-alignment movement and express deep gratitude to non-aligned countries for their unlimited efforts to admit it into their movement and to accelerate national reunification.

The DPRK's participation in the non-alignment movement as a full-fledged member accords with not only the aspiration and interests of the Korean people but also the desire and interests of the peoples of the socialist countries and the non-aligned countries.

Guided by the immortal Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung, she has consistently followed a policy of firmly maintaining independence in all her external activities and developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all the countries friendly to her on the principles of equality and mutual benefit; and she has supported resolutely the struggle of the peoples fighting for national liberation and independence, peace and social progress; always standing firmly on their side, and tirelessly striven to settle international issues in favour of the just cause of the people and their peace cause.

The Korean people and the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the third world countries were all alike oppressed and humiliated in the past. Therefore, they were in the same plight in the past, take the same stand towards the fundamental problems in the present time and their destinies are inseparably linked with each other.

The idea and principles governing the non-alignment movement—ending all manner of subjugation and inequality, exercising national sovereignty, strengthening the unity and cooperation of the new-emerging forces and fighting to attain the common

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victory and prosperity—are in line with the fundamental position and principles of the independent home and foreign policies of the DPRK Government.

Because of such commonness the Korean people are marching forward in the same ranks with peoples of the non-aligned countries and, in unity with them, they are vigorously struggling for complete equality and independence, peace and social progress against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The present era is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Many countries of the world demand independence and an ever-increasing number of peoples are turning out in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. This is the main trend of our times that no force can check. The non-alignment movement mirrors this trend of the development of the present era and embodies the lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence."

The struggle of the third world people vigorously moving ahead under the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, the banner of independence, greatly strengthens the fight of the world people for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

The appearance of the non-aligned countries and the third world—the new-emerging forces—has put an end to the dark era of national oppression and ushered in a new epoch of national liberation, bringing earlier a bright future of mankind free from imperialism and all forms of national and class oppression and exploitation.

The new-emerging forces are the dependable ally of socialism; the struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging countries against imperialism and for national independence, sovereignty and progress includes a fight for socialism. The non-alignment movement also accords with the idea of socialism.

The struggle of the third world people including the non-alignment movement changes the international balance of forces more favourably for revolution and pretty unfavourably for imperialist reactionaries, opens up a new phase in the development of the world revolution and dynamically promotes the historic onward movement from capitalism to socialism.

If the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world states, the international working class, the national-liberation movement and all other progressive forces of the world unite closely and fight, they can succeed in foiling the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and hasten the victory of the just cause of the world people for national independence and socialism, peace and democracy.

The DPRK's participation in the Colombo summit conference will further strengthen the international solidarity with the Korean revolution, thereby creating a favourable situation for the cause of independent national reunification. It will also make socialism have a faithful ally and thus help promote the socialist cause and contribute to strengthening the unity of all the revolutionary forces opposing imperialism and colonialism.

As a full-fledged member, the DPRK at the coming summit will energetically strive to develop this movement in accordance with its lofty idea and goal and contribute to carrying through the common cause of the peoples of the non-aligned countries.

The Korean people, including overseas residents, are closely linked with the non-aligned countries in the struggle for attaining the common goal; they take the same stand with the third world people in the problem of the historical destiny of the third world.

The nation will, as ever, make every effort to intensify the common struggle against imperialism and win the complete victory of the Korean revolution and the triumph of the world revolution, under the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, the banner of independence, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the peoples of the new-emerging countries, in unity with the international working class and the national liberation movement and in unity with the progressive people the world over.

The lofty idea of the non-alignment movement and the just struggle of the third world people will surely be crowned with victory.

Let's unite with the peoples of the world who advocate independence!

Long live the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries!

Long live the non-alignment movement!

Third World Leaders Praise DPRK Led by President KIM IL SUNG

The world people's admiration and respect for the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung are growing deeper as the days and years go by.

Printed here are comments by foreign leaders, who visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and met President Kim Il Sung, on his great Juche idea, brilliant leadership and noble virtues:

President Kim Il Sung was warmly welcomed by Chairman Houari Boumediene at airport on his visit to Algeria May 26 to June 2, 1975. The great leader was presented with a fragrant bouquet by an Algerian woman.

Congo

Marien Ngouabe, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo (at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, Aug. 1, 1973)

"We are with you here in the land of Korea. This is a vivid manifestation of our deep friendship and confirms the unshakable and unbreakable, militant and revolutionary support of our young but spiritied people to the heroic and courageous Korean people under your high leadership."

Senegal

Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal (at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, May 13, 1974)

"Besides your illustrious personality, there are three facts that moved me in the Korean reality: your advance along the road of socialism, your economic and social development and, finally, the spirit of peace and co-operation that marks your external policy.

This is, first of all, your advance along the road of socialism, the keystone of your internal policy. After the historic national liberation struggle which you have guided with courage and sagacity, you have organized your people to recover their sovereignty and restore them as a nation.

Today, the Korean people, under your leadership, are building a socialist society. In this, radical changes take place every day in the life of your nation, guided by the Workers' Party of Korea which you founded yourself on October 10, 1945....

Along with this, as in all other fields, you have built a modern industry on the basis of your great Juche idea which demands rapid and continued development of your economy with your own natural resources, that is, your raw materials and national cadres.

Your Excellency President, it is, above all, the external policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on which you put your seal after making the Korean people win brilliant victory in the field of internal affairs under your wise leadership."

Togo

Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo (at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, Sep. 7, 1974)

"We feel profound admiration for Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the Korean nation, incontestable artisan of Korean liberation and intelligent and venerated guide of the Korean revolution."

Syria

Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic (at Pyongyang mass rally to welcome his visit to the DPRK, Oct. 1, 1974)

"President Kim Il Sung is a great veteran revolutionary fighter who, convinced of the right and freedom of the people and their progress, fights to win this right."

Democratic Yemen

Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, Nov. 8, 1974)

"I and my comrades, the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, have come to convey the great admiration of the people, the Government of the Revolution and the Political Organization, of the National Front, of Democratic Yemen for the struggle and great sacrifices of the Korean people to achieve freedom and national independence. We also highly evaluate the great revolutionary achievements fulfilled by the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea guided by its leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung."

Malta

Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta (at Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming his visit to the DPRK, Jan. 12, 1975)

"We have fulfilled our wish to meet Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the leader whom you so deservedly love and respect. The people of Malta had heard a lot about him, and had admired and respected him in his struggle and victory against the Japanese aggression and in his fight and successes against imperialists under the guise of a United Nations force.

Never in our wildest dreams, however, had we expected to witness such progress in socialization, in agriculture, in industry and in the arts. We now understand the meaning of your ideology Juche. The ideological, technical and cultural revolution you have undertaken under the guidance of your great and beloved leader beats all records."

Sao Tome and Principe

Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, Dec. 25, 1975)

"As it takes the Juche idea as the guiding compass, the Workers' Party of Korea could mobilize the popular masses and put forward the correct goals for the economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Mali

Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Mali (at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, May 14, 1976)

"Our people well know the indomitable bravery and great self-sacrificing spirit displayed by the Korean people in the whole period of their long history in face of multiple obstacles and in face of vicious enemies they fought.

They highly appreciate the immense sacrifices that you made and the great achievements and victories you have attained. It is, therefore, entirely natural for them to express most profound admiration and highest respect to you....

We know well of the deep respect and affection the Korean people have for you.

It is entirely logical that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has registered brilliant successes in the arduous struggle for the economic and social development under your wise leadership and your dynamic impulsion and under the rays of the Juche idea.

The world people know well of the marvellous successes made by your people in the industrial, agricultural, social, scientific and technological fields.

These successes are a legitimate subject of satisfaction and pride not only for the Korean people themselves but also for all their friends across the world, and consequently for our Malians.

Because we attach great significance to the rich experiences of the Korean people, we think we can learn a lot from our contact with the great Korean people and their valiant cadres."

Pakistan

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, May 21, 1976)

"Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, our first impressions of your great country have confirmed, already, the amazing progress that has been achieved under your leadership. The radiant faces of your children, the discipline and vigour of your people, the magnificent avenues and building of your capital—built on the debris of a once totally destroyed city—are sights that give proof of the courage and achievements of the Korean people who have, under your dauntless and far-sighted leadership, transformed a country, so cruelly ravaged by war, into a modern, progressive state.

It was at the young age of 14 that Your Excellency began your career as a revolutionary, fighting against oppression and foreign domination. Your heroic efforts and the sacrifices made by your revered family, instilled a deep sense of patriotism and nationhood in your people and it is through your inspiration that your country has achieved such remarkable progress. On the 15th of last month, the Korean people joyfully celebrated the 64th birthday of their respected and beloved leader. This date spans half a century of dedication, sacrifice and brilliant leadership of the Korean people—and I consider it a special privilege to offer my sincere tribute to Your Excellency for the great sacrifices you have made to unshackle your people from the chains of oppression and imperialism, for your supreme dedication that has brought dignity and honour to your people and for your shining idealism that has made the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a prosperous and progressive state."

Madagascar

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, Jun. 4, 1976)

"Today we, with the great joy of bringing you the salute and message of militant fraternity of the Malagasy people with the immense joy of meeting you again, reaffirm at the first moment of this state visit that we are firmly standing on the side of the fraternal people and Government of Korea and reaffirm all the admiration we cherish to the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President, Comrade and friend Kim Il Sung.

We also say to you that we value the Juche idea because it reflects principles which in many respects have amazing similarity with our valuable revolutionary civilization and the basic contents of our national ideology."

Benin

Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and President of the People's Republic of Benin (at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, Jul. 10, 1976)

"We deem it an agreeable duty to come to friendly Korea, leading a big delegation of our Party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, and our Military Revolutionary Government to learn through direct contact from the rich experiences accumulated by the Korean people in the protracted, heroic struggle against the forces of imperialist aggression and domination and for constructing socialism and building a society of abundance, justice and peace.

In fact, the industrious people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by perfectly embodying the great Juche idea, have turned their country into a developed socialist industrial state with powerful defence capacity and a solid independent national economy in a historically short period....

But, our awakened revolutionaries of Benin are aware that the Korean people owe all their victories in the struggle against international imperialism to the Workers' Party of Korea which under the intrepid leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung, the great combatant, organised and mobilized the valiant Korean people as one man under the particularly difficult armed struggle which led international imperialism to defeat in the land of Korea....

It is this great historical victory and the most just and courageous struggle you continued with lucidity and fortitude for the reunification of the country that arouses today the admiration of all the oppressed peoples and this justifies the high prestige enjoyed by Your Excellency in the world, particularly in the developing countries."

Juche Idea Indicates Fundamental Stand and Method in Revolution and Construction

The question of attitude and stand towards and method of revolution and construction is a question of vital importance on which the destiny of revolutionary struggle and work of construction depends.

The immortal Juche idea fathered by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the great thinker and theoretician, integratedly clarifies the fundamental stand that the masses of the people, the masters, must keep to in revolution and construction and the fundamental method that they must employ in revolution and construction.

Philosophical Essence

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

As taught by the great leader, the Juche idea is, in a word, an idea that the masses of the people are the masters of revolution and construction and they are also the motive power of revolution and construction.

Revolution and construction are carried out by the masses of the people and they are conducted for them. There cannot be a revolution in which the masses of the people do not participate and the revolution ignoring the interests of the people is meaningless. Herein lies the reason why the masses of the people should be the masters of revolution and construction.

The success of revolution and construction depends on the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the masses of the people. This shows that they are also the motive power of revolution and construction.

The stand and role of the masses of the people, the masters of revolution and construction, find their concrete manifestation in their attitude towards their country's revolution and construction, that is, in whether they establish Juche or not.

Establishing Juche means to have the attitude of a master towards one's own country's revolution and construction. In other words, it means adhering to the independent and creative principles of solving all problems arising from revolutionary struggle and constructive work mainly by one's own efforts to suit the reality of one's own country, from the independent and creative stands.

Revolution can be neither exported nor imported. The masters of each country's revolution are its people and the decisive factor of the victory in revolution is also its internal forces.

Moreover, the development of the revolutionary movement of the working class and the masses of the people raises a great number of new, difficult and complex problems.

Therefore, each country's people should carry out responsibly the revolution and construction of their country as the masters and settle all problems of revolution and construction by their own efforts on their own thinking and judgement to suit the reality of their country.

The Juche idea is based on such requirements of revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The independent stand is the fundamental stand that the working masses must always keep to in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that they must employ in the struggle to transform nature and society."

Independence

As the respected and beloved leader taught, the independent stand is the fundamental stand to be kept to by the working masses in revolution and construction.

It calls for deciding all problems related to one's own destiny with one's own spirit according to one's own determination and solving one's own problems responsibly by one's own efforts, thereby thoroughly defending one's right as a master and fulfilling one's duty as such.

Independence is vital to men, and revolution and construction are struggle to uphold their independence.

Independence makes man the master of all things and the most valuable and powerful being in the world, and for it man is radically distinct from animals.

If people do not act upon their own spirit but dance to others' tune, they can neither decide their own matters in line with their own interests nor solve them according to their will, and finally they cannot tell right from wrong.

Only when people deal with all matters arising from hewing out their own destinies on their own judgement and solve them independently in keeping with their requirements, basing themselves strictly on the reality of their country, can they bring the revolution and construction to completion without the slightest vacillation and fully exercise their right as the masters.

As long as there remain states and boundaries, revolution and construction are carried out with the state as a unit. Accordingly, each country's revolution and construction are carried out by the efforts of its party and masses of people. Of course, foreign support can be a certain help. But others can not take the place of the masters of revolution and construction, the people of a country.

If the working-class party doesn't try to mobilize its people's strength and domestic resources but falls into flunkeyism of depending on others in carrying out revolution and construction, it will ruin its country and make a mess of revolution.

Therefore, it, firmly believing in the strength of the masses of the people, the masters of revolution and construction, must bring into full play their creative talents and revolutionary activity and mobilize all the economic potentialities of its country to the maximum, following the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. Only then the masses of the people will be able to play properly the role as a master and fulfil their duty in revolution and construction.

As seen above, the independent stand is the fundamental stand which enables the masses of the people to fulfil their duty as the master of revolution and construction and defend their rights.

Creativeness

As the great leader taught, the creative stand is the fundamental method that the working masses must employ in the struggle to transform nature and society.

It is a revolutionary stand which makes people perform the role properly as the master by settling all problems connected with their destiny with their own creative power and wisdom to suit the specific conditions of their country.

Activity of man is independent and creative.

Revolution and construction are carried out by an active struggle and creative labour of millions of popular masses.

Therefore, only when the working-class party has a faith in the strength of the masses of the people and give a full scope to their inexhaustible creative power and wisdom, all reserves and possibilities can be mobilized and revolution and construction stepped up.

But revolution and construction are carried out with each country as a unit and the situation is different in each country. Therefore, if the working-class party falls into dogmatism of not solving all problems arising from revolution and construction to suit the concrete conditions of the country but swallowing up whole the universal principles of the revolutionary theories of the working class and the experiences of other countries, the independence and creativity of the popular masses will be paralyzed and they cannot fulfil their role as the master of revolution and construction.

Only when the working-class party applies the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and other countries' experiences to suit the specific conditions of its country from the firm creative stand, it can make them useful for the revolution and construction of its country and enhance the role of the masses of the people as the masters.

As seen above, the creative stand is the fundamental method that enables the masses of the people to perform their role properly as the masters of revolution and construction and that they must thoroughly apply in transforming nature and society.

Inseparable Relation

The independent and creative stands constituting the essential aspects of the Juche idea are both a manifestation of the attitude of a master towards revolution and construction; and they are inseparably related to each other.

The independent stand is prerequisite to firmly keeping the creative stand and the creative stand is a guarantee for firmly maintaining the independent stand. The creative stand can be firmly maintained when it is based on the independent stand, and the independent stand can be fully kept when it is combined with the creative stand.

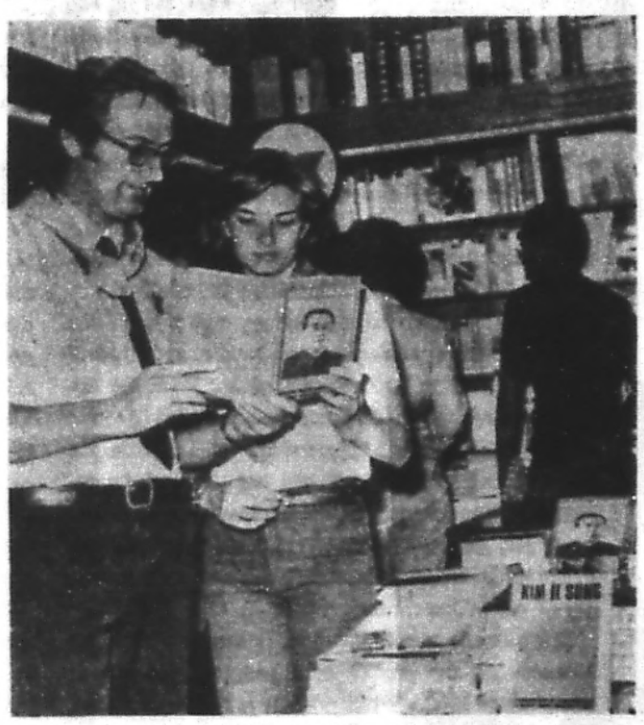
Therefore, independence and creativity should be embodied in a unified way.

The independent stand and the creative stand also have different aspects.

The independent stand calls for defending the rights of the masses of the people and performing their responsibilities as the masters of revolution and construction against flunkeyism, and the creative stand calls for enhancing their role.

The independent stand is the stand that the masses of the people must maintain in revolution and construction and the creative stand is the method that they must employ in transforming nature and society.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung the Korean people have turned the country into a strong socialist state, independent in politics, self-reliant in the economy and self-defensive in guarding the nation, in a historically short time by firmly maintaining the independent and creative stands clarified by him.



▲ Above: Immortal works of President Kim Il Sung are widely disseminated among the peoples of the world.

▼ Below: The "national scientific seminar on the Juche idea" was held in Tokyo, Japan on Oct. 13, 1974, with attendance of more than 600 Jucheologists.

DPRK, Country of Successful Independent National Economy

Today, the third world countries resolutely struggle to destroy the old unequal and predatory international economic relations set up by the imperialists in their favour and establish new international economic relations based on equality and independence.

For this purpose, they should firmly guarantee economically the sovereignty, national independence and prosperity of the country by relying on their rich natural resources and the high revolutionary zeal of their peoples, developing economic and technical cooperation among them on the principle of filling each other's needs, successfully building an independent national economy and firmly ensuring economic self-support.

The Korean people have been able to advance revolution and construction along the most correct and straight road, set up a powerful socialist state, sovereign, independent and self-defensive, in their country and open a glorious new era of great national prosperity by firmly adhering to and thoroughly carrying into practice the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence embodying it.

Since its founding, September 9, 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has followed and implemented the line of building an independent national economy as formulated by the great leader.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Economic self-support is the material basis of political independence. The country which depends economically on others cannot help depending on others politically."

Building an independent national economy means developing a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date techniques and creating one's own firm bases of raw materials, thus building up a comprehensive economic system in which all branches are organically interlinked so that one can produce domestically most of heavy and light industrial products and agricultural produce needed for enriching and strengthening the country and improving the people's living conditions.

The building of an independent national economy is essential to establish a sovereign, independent state. Without economic independence is it impossible to meet the growing material needs of the people and provide material conditions for them to play their role as the master of the state and society. If a country is dependent economically on others, it cannot be independent politically, nor can it maintain the principle of self-defence in guarding the nation.

The DPRK built an independent national economy equipped with modern techniques and many-sidedly developed, which enables her to enrich and strengthen the country and constantly improve the people's living conditions. She admirably carried out the difficult and complex task of industrialization which had taken capitalist countries a century or a few centuries, in a short period of time, only in 14 years, and converted the country into a powerful socialist industrial state with a strong independent national economy from a backward agricultural country.

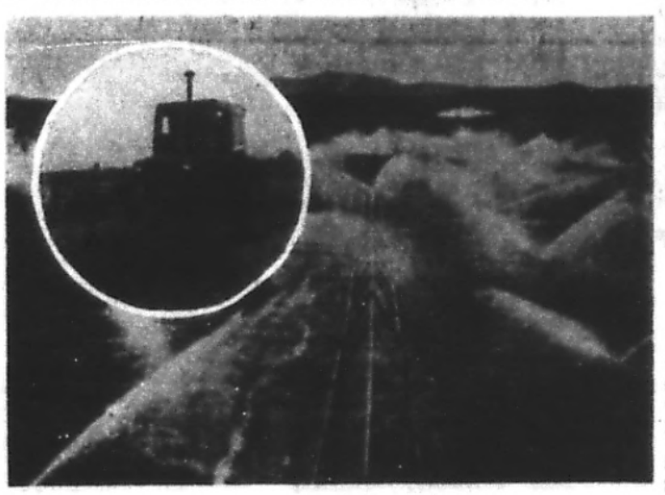
Today heavy industry has all key branches including the machine-building industry; light industry has large, modern factories and thousands of medium and small factories producing consumer goods; and the countryside has become a modern socialist one where irrigation and electrification have been completed, and mechanization and chemicalization are progressing on a full scale and it yields a rich crop every year. Our country boasts of a big army of 1,000,000 technicians and specialists who ably manage and run state, economic and cultural institutions, factories and enterprises and cooperative farms.

All this is the shining fruit of the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the consistent struggle of people to implement the line of building an independent national economy as laid down by him.

A green-covered Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK

▲ Above: The grandiose Hwanghae Iron Works in North Hwanghae Province, the reliable base of the Juche industry

▼ Below: Mechanized farming in the socialist countryside of Korea



Juche Industry

The fall of 1975 marked a signal accomplishment for the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: fulfillment of their Six Year Plan(scheduled for 1971 through 1976)with more than a year to spare. With attainment of 1976 production goals in heavy machinery, the total plan was virtually accomplished. In key industries—coal, electric power, machine tools, chemical, fertilizer, tractors—1976 quotas have been reached, while in steel, pig iron and cement about 90 percent of the goal was fulfilled.

According to government figures, by September of 1975 the Six Year Plan targets were fulfilled in 5,126 factories or enterprises. Annual industrial production had reached a value of 2.2 times that of 1970, the target envisioned by the Plan. During this period more than 1,000 factories were built which in turn contributed to this production growth.

To cite some specific gains, 49.5 million tons of coal were mined in 1975 compared to 4 million tons in 1949; electric power increased to 28 million kilowatt hours from the 1949 total of 6 million; steel production reached 3.3 million tons compared to the 1949 figure of 144,000. In one area, textiles, the goal of self-sufficiency has been more than surpassed. Production in 1949 was 22 million meters of cloth, but in 1975 it was 720 million meters(about 50 meters per capita).

Equally important, in this era when hunger afflicts nearly half the world's people, the DPRK has been able to double its grain production since 1963, with a harvest currently running above 7 million tons. Thus it has attained food self-sufficiency with nearly one-half ton of grain per capita. This compares with the U.S. which has more than one ton per capita.

The DPRK has revised its target in near future to 10 million tons of grain.

Since about half of the increased industrial productivity occurred in consumer goods, family income was nearly double in 1975 what it had been in 1970. This raised standard of living is also reflected in cultural and educational improvements. One of the impressive gains was the expansion in 1975 of the former 10-year universal education program to 11 years. It is important to note that this education is truly universal, applying equally to the children on cooperative farms.

Other significant improvements have been made in rural areas with the conversion of thousands of cooperative farm clinics into small hospitals. This, of course, implies not only the increased supply of technical equipment but the training of many more doctors, nurses, dentists and other personnel. Bus service now reaches all the peasant areas, and water works have been installed in 87 percent of the villages. This attempt to raise the standards of peasant life toward the level of urban life was one of the important goals of the Six Year Plan.

Pyongyang Capital of Revolution

Tula Ram Viswakarma

Pyongyang is a city of electricity
It seems burning and brightening in the day and midnight
It gets so beauty that Pyongyang seems a new bridegroom decorating by new cloths and ornaments

I am seeing from my room of Polonggang Hotel
Shining and attracting to the guests of foreign countries
Pyongyang, the great city and capital of heroic Korean people
awaking whole day and night

This is the great city and capital of Korea
The people of this great city and big buildings must be awaking whole day and night
Forwarding and marching with construction and revolution

You Pyonggyang city and capital of revolution
Where the sun of Korean people
Comrade KIM IL SUNG lives
You are glorious and brave for not only the Koreans but also for the Nepalese people and for the world people

Pyongyang, 28th April, 1974
(Written by poet and journalist of Nepal)

Mechanized Agriculture

In the DPRK the grain output this autumn is expected to be a record figure in history. More than 8 million tons of grain set as a target will be produced this year.

The biggest bumper crops ever in history have been brought and a prospect has been opened to surpass a high level of 10 million tons in the future.

The rice output per chongbo(one chongbo approximates one hectare) last year was 5.9 tons, outstripping Japan (5.8tons).

It is certain that this year it will surpass Japan and the gap between the two countries will grow wider in the future.

This year a bumper harvest has been reaped despite the unfavorable weather conditions. Needless to say, this is attributable entirely to the irrigation system to which consistent efforts have been directed in the country since liberation.

The DPRK has given precedence to irrigation in the rural technical revolution from the time of the agrarian reform right after liberation, as part of the technical revolution concentrating on—1. irrigation, 2.electrification, 3. mechanization and 4. chemicalization,—to obtain a high yield and secure harvest from the view that agricultural production is a biological process. It was all the more important in the agriculture of Korea where main emphasis is laid on paddy field farming.

The reservoirs and irrigation channels of the country had been built in a diversified way in accordance with the local topographical conditions, which give an impression that they are crisscrossing the country.

At present there have been built 150 reservoirs, big and small, in the DPRK. We cite only big ones from the north on the western coast, where there are the Lake Manpung-ho of the Amnok-gang irrigation watering 100,000 chongbo of land, the Taesong Reservoir of the Kiyang irrigation watering 51,000 of land, the Lake Yonpung-ho of the Pyongnam irrigation watering 100,000 chongbo of land, the Lake Sohung-ho of the Ojidon irrigation watering 44,000 chongbo of land and the Singye and Kuam Reservoirs of the Singye irrigation and the Yonbaek irrigation watering a total of 80,000 chongbo of land.

And water does not flow into the sea but is stored again after feeding the fields. This is called a great circulating method.

Irrigation channels looked like a net from the plane. So far irrigation set-ups have been completed to water 700,000 chongbo of paddy fields and 300,000 chongbo of non-paddy fields. There is a plan to introduce water sprinkling irrigation into 700,000 chongbo of maize fields. Water sprinkling irrigation has already been introduced into a vast area of vegetable fields. The total length of the already built irrigation channels is as long as going around the earth once.

The socialist construction in the countryside of this country has developed on the basis of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" as authored by President Kim Il Sung.

The theses set the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as three pillars in the countryside, and put forward the targets to accelerate them with the assistance of the state (all people's ownership) and realize the conversion of cooperative ownership, (cooperative farms) into all-people's ownership the complete industrialization of agriculture and developing the peasantry into a working class part of this continuing building of a classless communist society.

These targets were regarded as an ideal at the time when the theses was made public. But today, 11 years after its publication, these targets have become realistic and time has come to materialize them.

In the technical revolution, irrigation as mentioned above and electrification was realized in the 1960's. In mechanization, to take tractors as an instance, there were four for every 100 chongbo in the plains area and three in the in-between and mountainous areas as of the end of 1974. The number of tractors will be raised to 10 to 12 by 1980. The tractors are produced at home from domestic raw materials.

Rice-planting machines which made their appearance first in 1974 had been introduced into all paddy fields in 1975. Autumn harvesting will be completely mechanized within two or three years to come.

The assistance given by the state to the cooperative farms between 1964 and 1973 was 21.1 per cent of the total amount of investments in capital construction. The agricultural tax-in-kind which had been levied on the peasants was completely abolished between 1964 and 1966. installed in 87 percent of the villages. This attempt to raise the standards of peasant life toward the level of urban life was one of the important goals of the Six Year Plan.

Happy Life

Thanks to the brilliant implementation of the policy for the promotion of the people's welfare, the Korean people are now leading an abundant life without any worry about food, clothing and housing.

The DPRK Government has paid deep attention to systematically increasing the working people's incomes from their work done, as well as the state and social benefits for them.

According to the policy of the Government for the people, the monetary wages of the factory and office workers were steeply raised six times and the year-end bonus equal to their monthly wages was given to them several times in the postwar period alone.

Particularly in 1970 the wages of working people were raised by 31.5 per cent on an average at a time.

In 1970, as compared with 1946, the per-capita national income increased more then 9.4 times. It grew 1.7 times in 1974, compared with 1970. It exceeds 1,000 dollars now.

In 1974, the DPRK completely abolished the taxation system for the first time in the world and cut the prices of industrial goods by 30 per cent on an average.

The additional benefits offered by the state to the working people are greater than their remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done.

The state provides all our working people with jobs according to their abilities and aptitudes.

The factory and office workers are sufficiently supplied by the state with food at cheap price which is more or less than one per cent of their wages, and they live in dwelling houses built at state expense, paying rent accounting for only 0.3 per cent of their living cost.

Peasants also live in modern houses built at state expense.

The state issues seasonal clothes to all children and students.

Working people are entitled to labour protection, the eight-hour working day, paid leave and accomodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and working mothers are specially protected and cared by the state.

Women take part in working life with the fully equal rights with men and working mothers of more than three children work six hours a day for the eight-hour working day pay. Women also get paid 77-day maternity leave.

All students from the primary school pupils to the college students receive free education and the college and higher specialized school students even get stipends from the state.

Pre-school children numbering 3.5 million are being brought up in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expenses.

All the working people get free medical care and have no worry about medical treatment.

The result is that the average life span of people has lengthened by 26 years as compared with the pre-liberation days.

Not only that. The state responsibly looks after the persons who have lost ability of work because of old age, sickness or labour accidents, supportless old people and orphans.

In 1966 the state abolished the agricultural tax-in-kind which had been introduced after liberation, completely freeing peasants from the tax burden.

During the period of 1964-1973 alone, 21.1 per cent of the total state capital construction investments went to agriculture. Later on, investments in agriculture continuously increased.

The pre-household grain income of coop farmers grew by 72 per cent on an average in 1973, as compared with 1963, and the money income by 172 per cent.

From 1964 to 1974, the state built modern dwellings for as many as 560,000 households of agricultural working people. Besides, the state took an epochal measure to build nurseries, kindergartens and public service establishments for coop farms for nothing at its own expense.

Chongryun Follows Juche

On the occasion of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka, Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) warmly congratulates the summit, on behalf of all Korean nationals here and in its own name. Furthermore, Chongryun avails itself of this opportunity to express the firm solidarity with the peoples of the non-aligned countries advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Chongryun, an organization of overseas citizens of the DPRK representing the interests and will of 600,000 Koreans in Japan, is a truly democratic national organization of the Korean residents. It was formed on May 25, 1955 under the wise guidance and care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. The organization is guided solely by the immortal Juche idea, the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader.

The formation of Chongryun was a historic event which brought about a radical change in their movement and life.

The organization regards it as one of its supreme tasks to protect the right to democratic national rights of 600,000 Korean nationals here and actively fights for its fulfilment.

They are subjected to all sorts of national humiliation and persecution in the alien land far away from the homeland.

To protect the right to national education is a lofty task to regain what is national, heighten national consciousness, strengthen national unity, train the rising generation properly and to uphold national honour.

Chongryun also struggles vigorously to firmly defend the DPRK citizenship of the compatriots residing here, the business right, the right to return home and other national rights and to achieve signal progress in the realization of free travel to the socialist fatherland and foreign countries. With the Law of Nationality in 1963 and the Socialist Constitution in 1972 promulgated respectively, the legal status of the Koreans in Japan has been firmly guaranteed.

To reunify the divided country is a lofty national duty not only for the nation at home but also them abroad; and it is their urgent task the attainment of which brooks no delay.

The central headquarters' building of Chongryun located at the heart of Tokyo.

The reunification is essential to complete the national-liberation struggle on a nation-wide scale and accelerate the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and to bring about the fundamental solution of the problem of Korean residents here.

Chongryun actively supports and encourages the south Korean people in their anti-U.S., and anti-fascist struggle for democracy and does its utmost to hasten national reunification, according to the program set forth by the DPRK Government.

Basing itself on the independent and principled foreign policy of the government, it always maintains the Juche-oriented position in its international activities and strives to strengthen international solidarity with the peoples of the third world and the rest of the world including Japan.

The organization has tens of local headquarters, more than 300 branches and thousands of sub-branches everywhere Koreans live, from Tokyo, the capital of this country, Osaka and other cities to remote islands; and it has many member organizations—the League of Korean Youth, the Union of Democratic Korean Women and the Federation of Korean Merchants and Industrialists, and business organs.

Chongryun has established its well-arranged regular educational system from kindergartens to university and is training the younger generation to be national cadres at more than 161 schools of all levels, including Chosun (Korean)University, the highest national-educational institution; and it has modern publishing houses and press agencies which issue 36 newspapers, magazines, pictorials, including "The People's Korea," and circulate them to 140 countries and regions.

For the sake of the national democratic education, so far a total sum of 21,341,605,533 yen in Japanese currency (about 7,113,868 dollars) has been remitted here from the country in 62 installments since 1957.

Firm Solidarity with Third World Countries

State Visits to Pyongyang

Following are the heads of state and government of various countries who visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 22, 1968 to July 10, 1976.

1968
Jun. 22 Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

1970
Apr. 5 Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China
Aug. 13 Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan

1971
Jun. 22 Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic

1972
May 18 Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic
Jul. 27 Mohsin Al Aini, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Yemen
Dec. 18 Lansana Beavogui, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Guinea

1973
Aug. 1 Marien Ngouabi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo
Oct. 24 Todor Zhiykov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

1974
May 13 Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal
Sep. 7 Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo
Sep. 21 Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (prior to this he visited Korea once)
Sep. 28 Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic
Nov. 8 Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Dec. 9 Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire

1975
Jan. 10 Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta
Oct. 15 Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea (prior to this he visited Korea several times)
Dec. 25 Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

1976
May 14 Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Mali
May 21 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Jun. 4 Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar
Jul. 10 Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and President of the People's Republic of Benin

The international authority and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are rapidly rising.

Since 1973, the DPRK has established diplomatic relations with more than 45 countries. Among them are Australia, Thailand and Ethiopia which participated in the 1950-53 Korean War. The DPRK now has diplomatic relations with more than 90 countries.

Only for the 3 years up to today since 1974, heads of state from 16 countries in the third world have visited the DPRK. This year, the Malian Prime Minister, the Pakistani Prime Minister and Malagasy President paid an official visit to the DPRK.

In 1973, the DPRK Government won the permanent observer status at the United Nations. The Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Lima on August 25 decided to admit the DPRK as a full member of the non-alignment movement. The DPRK was admitted to over 140 international organs and organizations, beginning with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the World Health Organization. "The group of 77 countries", which met in Nairobi on May 10, this year, decided to admit the DPRK as a full member.

A few years ago, doors were shut to the DPRK for its activities on the international arena, owing to the vigorous obstructionist efforts by the U.S. reactionary and the south Korean "regime". But through common struggle with the socialist countries and the third world countries which call for anti-imperialism and independence, the DPRK has come to have an increasing number of supporters of its reunification cause.

The DPRK enjoys absolute support from the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world countries and progressive peoples of the world.

This is clearly proved by the fact that voices supporting and encouraging the reunification cause of the Korean people are now rising ever louder from among more and more countries and peoples.

Committees for supporting Korea's reunification have been formed one after another throughout the world. These committees aim to support the three principles and the five-point policy of national reunification, to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, and to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

This rapid rise of the DPRK's international authority and prestige is a brilliant fruition of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and of the Government of the DPRK's independent and principled foreign policy embodying the Juche idea.

Diplomatic Activities of DPRK

(/// indicates a country with which the DPRK has diplomatic relations.)

Diplomatic Ties

1948	Oct. 12	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	Oct. 15	Mongolian People's Republic
	Oct. 16	Polish People's Republic
	Oct. 21	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
	Nov. 3	Socialist Republic of Romania
	Nov. 11	Hungarian People's Republic
	Nov. 29	People's Republic of Bulgaria
1949	May 11	People's Republic of Albania
	Oct. 6	People's Republic of China
	Nov. 7	German Democratic Republic
1950	Jan. 31	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
1958	Sep. 25	Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
	Oct. 8	Republic of Guinea
1960	Aug. 29	Republic of Cuba
	Oct. 31	Republic of Mali
1962	Mar. 9	Yemen Arab Republic
	Aug. 24	Arab Republic of Egypt
1964	Apr. 16	Republic of Indonesia
	Nov. 12	Islamic Republic of Mauritania
	Dec. 24	People's Republic of the Congo
	Dec. 28	Republic of Ghana
1965	Jan. 13	United Republic of Tanzania
1966	Jul. 24	Syrian Arab Republic
1967	Mar. 11	Republic of Burundi
	Apr. 12	Somali Democratic Republic
1968	Jan. 30	Republic of Iraq
	Feb. 7	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
1969	Jan. 30	Republic of Equatorial Guinea
	Apr. 12	Republic of Zambia
	May 8	Republic of Chad
	Jun. 21	Democratic Republic of the Sudan
	Sep. 5	Republic of Central Africa
1970	May 5	Democratic Cambodia
	Jun. 14	Maldive Islands
	Jul. 15	Republic of Sri Lanka
1971	Sep. 3	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
	Oct. 14	Republic of Sierra Leone
	Dec. 20	Malta
1972	Mar. 3	Federal Republic of Cameroon
	Apr. 27	Republic of Rwanda
	Aug. 2	Republic of Uganda
	Sep. 8	Republic of Senegal
	Oct. 11	Republic of Upper Volta
	Nov. 9	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
	Nov. 16	Democratic Republic of Madagasear
	Dec. 15	Republic of Zaire
1973	Jan. 31	Republic of Togo
	Feb. 5	People's Republic of Benin
	Mar. 2	Republic of the Gambia
	Mar. 16	Mauritius
	Apr. 7	Kingdom of Sweden
	Apr. 15	Empire of Iran
	May 21	Kingdom of Denmark
	Jun. 1	Argentine Republic
	Jun. 1	Republic of Finland
	Jun. 22	Kingdom of Norway
	Jun. 30	Malaysia
	Jul. 27	Republic of Iceland
	Dec. 10	India
	Dec. 16	People's Republic of Bangladesh
	Dec. 20	Republic of Liberia
	Dec. 26	Republic of Afghanistan
1974	Jan. 29	Libyan Arab Republic
	Jan. 29	Republic of Gabon
	Feb. 10	Republic of Costa Rica
	Mar. 19	Republic of Guinea-Bissau
	May 18	Cooperative Republic of Guyana
	May 15	Kingdom of Nepal
	Jun. 24	Democratic People's Republic of Laos
	Jul. 5	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
	Jul. 31	Commonwealth of Australia
	Sep. 6	Republic of Niger
	Oct. 9	Jamaica
	Oct. 28	Republic of Venezuela
	Nov. 27	Republic of Botswana
	Dec. 17	Republic of Austria
	Dec. 20	Swiss Confederation
1975	Apr. 14	Fiji Islands
	Apr. 15	Republic of Portugal
	May 8	Kingdom of Thailand
	May 12	Republic of Kenya
	Jun. 5	Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma
	Jun. 5	Ethiopia
	Jun. 25	People's Republic of Mozambique
	Jul. 16	Republic of Tunisia
	Aug. 9	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
	Aug. 18	Republic of Cape Verde Islands
	Nov. 8	Republic of Singapore
	Nov. 13	State of Comoros
1976	Apr. 13	People's Republic of Angola
	May 25	Federal Republic of Nigeria
	Jun. 1	Independent State of Papua New Guinea
		Palestine Liberation Organization

Non-Alignment and DPRK

The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population usurped by the foreign imperialists and of ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale. So, it is only natural that the countries of the third world should regard the struggle of the Korean people for independence and reunification as a major link in the non-alignment movement whose slogan is anti-imperialism and independence.

The non-alignment movement has developed with many countries winning their liberation by cutting off the iron chain of imperialism and colonialism and paving the way for independence after World War II. But the imperialists did not allow these newly-emerging countries to pave the way for independence. They tried to maintain their lives by aggravating tensions and to take the newly-born countries into aggressive military alliances.

It was only too natural that the non-alignment movement should have worked out a policy of anti-imperialism and independence, under which Asian, African and Latin American countries can guard their own security and interests in order to smash the imperialists' sinister aims.

Five principles were confirmed at the preparatory meeting for the conference of the non-aligned countries held in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade in 1961—the non-aligned countries should not participate in any military blocks or any military alliances, nor should they permit the establishment of a foreign military base on their territory.

An important turning point in the development of the non-alignment movement came with the victory of the Korean people in the Korean War. The fact that a small country like Korea compared with the U.S. won the victory in the war, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence gave a powerful inspiration and encouragement to the peoples waging national liberation struggles.

With the Korean War as a turning point, newly-emerging countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America strengthened solidarity and cooperation among themselves, firmly united around the banner of independence, to defend their national liberation.

The non-alignment movement was participated in by more and more countries as the summit conferences were held: the 1st summit conference of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade, 1961, was attended by the heads of 25 countries; the 2nd in the Egyptian capital of Cairo, 1964, by the heads of 47 countries; the 3rd in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, 1970, by the heads of 54 countries, and the 4th in the Algerian capital of Algiers, 1973, by the heads of 76 countries. Today the non-alignment movement has developed into a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force, forming a large political force including the third world countries which comprise two-thirds of the world population and 70% of the land area of the globe.

In this course the peoples of the third world came to pay attention to and felt sympathy with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of self-independence, self-reliance and self-defence. The Juche idea has come to exert a great influence upon the non-alignment movement.

It is at the 3rd Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries that declaration and a decision of the Korean problem were formally adopted for the first time in the non-alignment movement. The conference severely censured the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

After that the Georgetown Declaration expressed a strong solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for reunification. It was adopted at the foreign ministers' conference of the non-aligned countries held in Georgetown, Guyana's capital, in 1972, which was attended by the foreign ministers of 64 countries. The declaration opposed any interference in Korea's internal affairs by foreign forces and demanded all the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea.

The 4th summit conference held the next year after the adoption of the Georgetown Declaration made its standpoint clearer. The decision of the Korean problem adopted at the conference supported the three principles and five-point policy for reunification set forth by the DPRK side.

The decision demanded that all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea withdraw from there, that the 28th UN General Assembly discuss the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," and that Korea's admission into the UN be realized after Korea has been reunified or after a north-south confederation has been established.

When the great leader President Kim Il Sung made a visit to Yugoslavia in 1975, President Tito, in a welcoming speech, said as follows:

"I strongly support the DPRK's admission into the non-alignment movement as a full member because I am sure that it will contribute to the further consolidation of the non-alignment policy."

At the foreign ministers' conference of the non-aligned countries, participated in by the foreign ministers of 84 countries, held last year in the Peruvian capital of Lima, it was decided unanimously to admit the DPRK into the non-alignment movement as a full member, while it too naturally turned down the application for participation in the movement filed by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

At this conference the Lima platform was adopted which contains the items of demanding the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea and the conclusion of a Korea-U.S. peace agreement.

From August 16 to 19 this year the 5th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries is to be held in Colombo, capital of Sri Lanka for the first time in three years since its 4th summit conference in 1973.

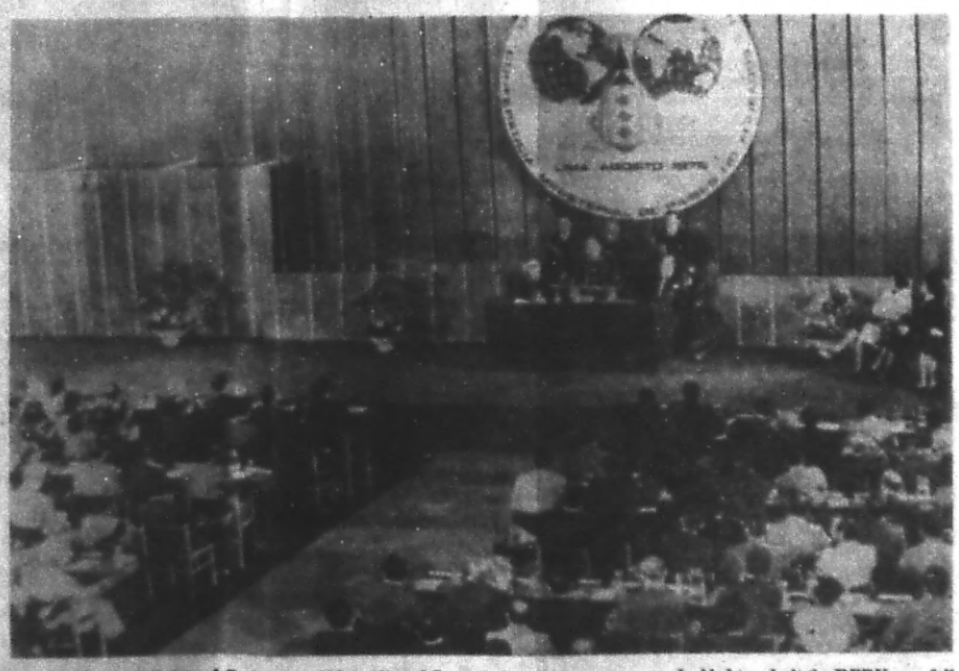
A communique was already adopted at the coordination committee held in Algiers from May 30 to June 1 this year, which expresses support for and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The communique pointed out that all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag should be driven out from there and that the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement.

There is no doubt that a declaration along this communique will be adopted at the Colombo Summit. There, solidarity between Korea and the other non-aligned countries will surely be displayed further.

Mushrooming Korea's Reunification Support Bodies

Following are the Committees for Supporting Korea's Reunification established from November 18, 1975 to July 10, 1976.

The Swedish Committee of Support to the Reunification of Korea
The Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification
The Vietnam Committee for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Reunification of the Country
The Norwegian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification
The Finnish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Peruvian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Costa Rican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Maltese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Sierra Leonian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Panamanian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Austria Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Hyderabad Branch of the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Danish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Colombian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Venezuelan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Guardian Committee to Support the Korean Reunification (U.S.)
The Palestinian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Mali Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea
The Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification
The Jamaica Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Luxemburg Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Limassol Branch of the Cyprus Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Cyprus Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Iraqi National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
The Japanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent Peaceful Reunification
The French Committee for Supporting the Reunification of the Korean Nation
The Japan Association for Supporting the Reunification of the Korean Nation
The British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification



The Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Lima decided to admit the DPRK as a full member of the non-alignment movement.

Radio Pyongyang

Language	Area	Pyongyang Time	Greenwich Time	Wave Length(KHZ,m)
Korean	Southeast Asia	00.30-04.30 06.00-14.30	15.30-19.30 21.00-07.30	7580(39.5) 9420(31.8) 11870(25.3) 15020(19.1)
	Africa Middle East	01.00-02.00 12.00-12.30	16.00-17.00 03.00-03.30	6030(49.8) 9975(30.1) 15020(19.1)
	Europe	02.00-03.00 12.00-12.30	17.00-18.00 03.00-03.30	6070(49.4) 9420(31.8) 9420(31.8)
	Americas	07.00-07.30 17.00-18.00	22.00-22.30 08.00-09.00	9420(31.8) 15020(19.1) 9420(31.8) 11825(25.4)
Russian	Europe	01.00-02.00 03.00-04.00	16.00-17.00 18.00-19.00	6070(49.4) 9420(31.8) 6070(49.4) 9420(31.8)
	Far East	20.30-20.30 22.00-22.30	11.00-11.30 14.00-14.30	7600(39.5) 9420(31.8) 7600(39.5) 9420(31.8)
Chinese	Southeast Asia	00.00-03.00 13.00-16.00 21.00-22.30	15.00-18.00 04.00-07.00 12.00-13.30	9650(30.5) 11925(25.2) 11925(25.2) 15020(19.1) 6070(49.4) 11925(25.2)
French	Southeast Asia	22.00-00.30	14.00-15.30	9820(30.5) 11925(25.2) 15020(19.7)
	Africa Middle East	01.00-01.30	16.00-16.30	6030(49.8) 9975(30.1)
	Europe	04.00-01.00	19.00-20.00	6070(49.4) 9420(31.8)
English	Southeast Asia	00.00-03.00 13.00-16.30 21.00-22.30	15.00-18.00 04.00-07.30 12.00-13.30	11925(25.2) 15020(19.1) 9650(30.5) 11925(25.2) 7580(39.5) 9420(31.8) 15020(19.1)
	Africa Middle East	02.00-03.00 14.00-14.30	17.00-18.00 01.00-01.30	6030(49.8) 9975(30.1) 9420(31.8) 9975(30.1)
	Europe	03.00-04.30	18.00-19.30	6070(49.4) 9420(31.8)
	Americas	19.00-19.30	10.00-10.30	9420(31.8) 11925(25.2)
Japanese	Japan	12.00-12.30 23.00-24.00	03.00-03.30 14.00-15.00	6030(49.8) 9650(30.5) 11705(25.5) 6030(49.8) 9975(30.1) 15020(19.1)
	Southeast Asia	20.00-20.30	11.00-11.30	6070(49.4) 9650(30.5) 11925(25.2)
Spanish	Americas	13.00-13.30 18.00-19.00	04.00-04.30 09.00-10.00	11925(25.2) 15020(19.1) 9420(31.8) 11925(25.2)
Arabic	Africa Middle East	01.00-02.00 14.00-14.30	17.00-18.00 01.00-[illegible]	6030(49.8) 9975(30.1) 11925(25.2) 15020(19.1)

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